FEBRUARY, 1779. THE NUMB. 2540

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1779.

Philadelphia, February 1779.

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

A large and freſh aſſortment juſt opened, and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, at the corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets, who can aſſure his cuſtomers and the public, that they are equal in quality to any heretofore imported; among which are the following:

ANTIMONY,
Camphor,
Calomel,
Cantharides,
Gum Arabic,
Jeſuits Bark,
Jalap,
Ipecacuana,
Sena,
Tartar Emetic,
Opium,
Glauber and Epſom Salt,
Flowers of Chamomile,
Flour of Sulphur,
Cream of Tartar,
Roman Vitriol,
Manna,
Magneſia Alba,
Sago,
Pearl Barley,
Salop,
Beſt Sweet Oil,
Daffy's Elixir,
Bateman's Drops,
Anderſon's Pills,
Hooper's Ditto,
Hemet's Pearl Eſſence for the Teeth and Gums,
Milk of Roſes,
Eau de Luce,
Eſſence of Peppermint,
Balſam of Honey, &c. &c.

A conſiderable Allowance will be made to ſuch as take a Quantity. SHARP DELANY.

N. B. Medicine Cheſts for Ships and private Families put up with proper Directions.

To be SOLD,

A Healthy, pleaſant and profitable *Plantation*, not far from Philadelphia, on the weſt ſide of Delaware, containing 285 acres, 125 of which is marſh meadow, under good bank, and 25 acres upland meadow. The upland is excellent for barley, and fuel ſufficient for the conſtant uſe of the farm: A genteel and commodious dwelling houſe of brick, with a garden and very good water, with every neceſſary improvement. The title good: For further particulars apply to George Campbell, Eſq; in Walnut-ſtreet. tbctf.

To be SOLD for the emiſſions of 11th of April and 20th of May, or common Loan Office Certificates,

TWELVE Hogſheads Weſt India Rum, of an extraordinary quality. Enquire of Meſſrs. HARMAN and LEWIS, at their ſtore, near the bridge in Front-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

For Continental Money of the emiſſions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, wholeſale and retail, by

JOHN LEVINS,

In Market-ſtreet, at the Corner of Strawberry-alley,

A large and general ASSORTMENT of MERCHANDIZE, Among which are the following Goods, viz.

BROADCLOTHS and trimmings,
Blue and white baize,
Taboretts and Mecklenburgs,
Black and red drawboys,
Maſquerades and calimancoes,
Stuffs and cambletts,
One hundred pieces of fine and coarſe Iriſh linen,
Several pieces of fine lawns and cambricks,
Serges, tapes and threads,
Ruſſia drab and dowlas,
Cotton and thread ſtockings,
Diaper and ſtriped lawn,
Purple ground calicoes,
Light and dark chintzes,
Fine red and blue copper-plate furniture,
Printed linens,
A few pieces of Dutch cord and jeans,
A large aſſortment of fine holland remnants,
Plain and ſprigged muſlins,
Long lawn and printed jeanets,
Sixty pounds fine thread, from No. 15 to 30,
Two hundred dozen of playing cards,
Gloves and mitts,
Silk and worſted ſtockings,
Black ſilk lace,
Womens and girls ſhoes,
Beſt Engliſh ſcented hair-powder,
Pins and needles,
Ribbons and ſewing ſilk of different colours,
Silk and worſted knee-garters,
Perſians, luteſtrings, and gauze handkerchiefs,
Peelongs and mode bonnets,
Whalebone & drinking glaſſes,
Decanters and tumblers of different ſizes,
Wool cards, and ivory and horn combs,
Fifty dozen of ſmall ſciſſars,
Beſt gilt and plated coat and veſt buttons,
Engliſh boot-legs and vamps,
Awl-blades and pincers,
Pocket and blank books,
Fine ſalt,
Green and Bohea TEAS.

Philadelphia, February 10, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, laſt night, out of the Subſcriber's ſtable, a Black HORSE, about 15 hands high, 4 years old, both hind feet white, a ſtar in his forehead, a ſmall wart under his belly, and his neck rubbed with the collar; he racks, trots and canters well, and is not docked.

The ſame night was ſtolen from Mr. *Ogden*, at the *Middle-Ferry* on *Schuylkill*, A RIDING CHAIR, the body painted an olive colour, the carriage and wheels red, lined with light coloured cloth, the carriage remarkably ſtrong, the wheels have 14 ſpokes in each, the hubs large, the braſs nails chiefly drawn out of the cheeks and bottom, the braces the chair hangs on are with ſhackle plates; the whole looks dull, having been out of uſe near two years. The above reward will be paid for ſecuring the thief, horſe and chair, or Thirty Dollars for the horſe, and Twenty Dollars for the chair, with reaſonable charges, by JONATHAN PENROSE.

To be Bound out in the Country,

AN *Orphan Male Child*, two years and an half old. Enquire of MICHAEL CLARK, at the Blue Ball, in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

A few Tons NAIL-ROD IRON

To be ſold by JACOB SHALLUS, in Second-ſtreet.

Alſo a Quantity of INDIGO.

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber, a grist-mill with an excellent ſtream of water and tract of land, containing about 70 acres, ſituated on the banks of Schuylkill, in Blockley townſhip, well known by the name of Schuylkill-mill; bounded by lands belonging to George Gray, and William Hamilton, Eſquires; 10 acres of good watered meadow, about 18 acres of well timbered woodland, the remainder is very fertile and fit for tilling; what makes this place the more valuable is, that a ſhallop may come up to the mill door, with a thouſand buſhels of grain; an inexhauſtible quantity of mud, of the beſt quality for manuring the land, may be got at a very ſmall expence; likewiſe an excellent quarry may be opened of the beſt building ſtone, lying on the river and at the mouth of the creek, where veſſels may be loaded without the expence of hauling a ſtone. Its beautiful ſituation on the river is ſufficient to recommend it to the gentleman, or the man of buſineſs. JOSEPH JONES.

*** For terms enquire of ſaid *Jones*, living in Blockley townſhip, or Mr. *Jacob Barge*, in Philadelphia. ‡

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber, living in Sadſbury, Cheſter county, A certain Tract of Land adjoining that on which he lives: There are on ſaid tract three large tenements, with ſeveral acres of good meadow, plough and timber land, good bearing orchards; the ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, with never failing ſtreams of excellent water. The terms of ſale will be made known by

‡ JAMES SHARP.

N. B. If the land is not ſold, it will be rented.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue, on the eighth day of March next,

THE well known Tavern called Buſſel-town, ſituated on the road leading from Philadelphia to New-town, 11½ miles from Philadelphia. It has been a Public Houſe upwards of 50 years. There is on the premiſes a good ſtone houſe, and cellar under the whole, 4 rooms on the firſt floor, and 3 on the next, with a never failing ſpring and ſtone ſpring-houſe, a good draw well at the door, and a good bearing orchard. The whole containing 47 acres, 12 of woodland, about 8 acres of meadow, and more may be made. The conditions to be made known at the day of ſale, where attendance will be given by † JOSEPH ADDES.

TO be SOLD, ſeparate or together,

THREE ſmall Tracts of Land, contiguous to each other, ſituate in the townſhips of New-London and London-Derry, in Cheſter county; one tract containing near 200 acres, well proportioned with meadow and wood-land, a convenient dwelling-houſe, kitchen, barn, ſtables, cooper and weaver's ſhops, two good apple orchards, with other neceſſary improvements, in good order: The other tracts chiefly wood-land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Walter Finney, Captain of the 6th Pennſylvania regiment, at camp, or to John Finney and David Hunter, on and near the premiſes.

N. B. Any emiſſion of good money, or drafts on the Continental Treaſury, will be taken in payment, if ſold before the firſt of June, 1779. ‡ 4 w.

TO be ſold by public vendue, on the 19th day of March next, on the premiſes, a very valuable tract of land, containing 1600 acres, lying near the mouth of Deer creek, which ſtream runs through it, and within one mile and an half of tide water on Saſquehanna, where any veſſels may come; the ſituation is healthy and pleaſant, the ſoil rich and fertile, well adapted for the growing of wheat, barley, rye, corn, hemp, flax and tobacco, and produces blue graſs and clover in abundance; the whole well timbered and watered, with four fine ſtreams running through it, ſufficient to water a very great quantity of meadow, which may be eaſily made; there are ſeveral ſettlements on the land, with convenient farm houſes, barns, ſtables and orchards; about 90 buſhels of wheat growing in different fields; as the tract can be eaſily divided into ſmall farms it will be ſold in lots of about 250 acres each; the title is indiſputable and immediate poſſeſſion will be given after the ſale to the greateſt part, and the remainder in time to put in a ſpring crop; the emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, will be taken in payment; on this tract of land, at the old Forge formerly belonging to Mr. Thomas Harriſon, are moſt excellent ſeats for merchant mills, there being water ſufficient from one dam for four mills, and two dams may be made to work the water twice; it may be very juſtly ſaid, this land has as many conveniences to recommend it as any offered for ſale: Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe before the day of ſale, may know the terms, by applying to *Richard Dallam*, in Harford county, Maryland, or *John Stump*, jun. in Cæcil county. ‡

To be RENTED by the ſingle Tract, and entered upon the firſt of April next,

SEVERAL Tracts of Land, part of which is limeſtone land, a quantity of meadow and orchard to each tract, with houſes, barns and other neceſſary buildings; alſo a good tavern; all lying on or near the great road between Baltimore and Tawny-Town, between 20 and 30 miles diſtant from Baltimore. For terms apply to William Bell of the city of Philadelphia, or in his abſence, to Mr. John Steinmetz, between this and the 10th of March next. ‡

From the Head Quarters of Prince Henry's army, at Sobiſkowitz, Sept. 1778.

THE 10th at day-break the army marched in two columns. The enemy followed us on our march with only an inconſiderable patrole. But towards the evening the advanced guard of the regiment of Belling was attacked by about 100 horſe; but a detachment from the regiment running to their aſſiſtance, the enemy was repulſed, and we took a Captain and about 60 dragoons priſoners.

The 11th the army left the environs of Neuſchioſs, and marched in two columns by Pleiſwedell and Drum, and encamped near Kuttendorff, on the heights named Haarſich.

The 12th, in the afternoon, the ſecond line, and all the cavalry, quitted the camp of Kuttendorff, and paſſed the Elbe on a bridge thrown over it above that town.

The 13th, two hours before the departure of the army, his Royal Highneſs ſent off all the baggage belonging to the regiments which paſſed the Elbe on the bridge at Leitmeritz, eſcorted by a battalion of the grenadiers of Brunow. They were followed by the firſt line and the advanced guard, which paſſed the river above the town, and the whole army encamped on the other ſide the Elbe near Tſchiſchkowitz. The rains which continued during all theſe movements had ſo ruined the roads that they were become impaſſable for the train which had paſſed by Ruſſia; and we were under apprehenſions, that the enemy might form ſome enterprize againſt this convoy, which was ſtopped between Wernſtadel and Mertendorff. In order more effectually to cover the march of the train, Lieutenant General Count d'Anhalt paſſed the Elbe with the Saxon regiment of La Coq, and poſted himſelf on the height of Saubornitz; and to aſſiſt in drawing the carriages out of the miry roads, he ſent ſome hundreds of horſes, as well as ſome of the Saxon cavalry. Notwithſtanding all our endeavours, above 80 carriages, either from being broken, or for want of horſes, were obliged to be either burnt or broken in pieces near Mertendorff, to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands. All that attained the height of Wernaſdel moved the 14th, and continued their route the 15th for Saubronitz, notwithſtanding the difficulties in travelling the roads. General Mollendorff again occupied the heights of Kuttendorff with the rear-guard, and continued there till the train had entirely paſſed the Elbe; and Gen. Belling covered the latter till the 17th, when all had paſſed the river, which he paſſed at Auſſig, and Gen. Mollendorff at Leitmeritz, without the enemy attempting any thing againſt our rear-guard. Nothing now remaining on the other ſide the Elbe, on the 18th in the morning the palliſades, abbatis and faſcines at the head of the bridge of Leitmeritz were burnt, or otherwiſe deſtroyed, and all the defences of the bridge entirely ruined.

Paris, Oct. 2. Since the French fleet have returned to Breſt, the Miniſtry ſeem to be buſied in finding means to protect our trade; beſides four ſhips of the line, which are to go on different cruiſes with ſome frigates, ſeveral other frigates are to go to the iſlands to protect our merchant ſhips from the Engliſh privateers.

Oct. 9. The new ſhips at Breſt and Rochfort are launched, and ſix others ordered to be built on the ſame ſtocks; one of 110 guns and two of 80, at Breſt; one of 100 and two of 80 guns, at Rochfort.

Vienna, Sept. 28. The Court has received accounts that the Archduke Maximilian, who was very ill, is almoſt entirely recovered.

The enemy has ſold to the inhabitants of Neuſchloſſ and Leypa, at a low price, the magazines they had amaſſed there, or exchanged them for other articles they wanted. It is a general remark that the Pruſſians, when they cannot uſe all they have taken from the peaſants, ſell what they do not want to the original proprietors.

The enemy have demanded a contribution of 15,000 Rix-dollars of the Town and Lordſhip of Raudnitz, beſides daily forage and a quantity of fat cattle, wine, beer, and other proviſions. They have alſo demanded a contribution of 10,500 Rix-dollars of the Convent of Doxan, and ſent the library which was found in the caſtle of Toptlitz, to Auſſig.

Vienna, Oct. 3. Bohemia is at preſent totally evacuated. Prince Henry marched on the 23d, by favour of a thick fog; on the 24th the firſt line ſet out in two columns, one of which paſſed by Auſſig, and the other by Toptlitz. General Mollendorff decamped on the 24th, and was greatly harraſſed by our advanced guard. Ever ſince the 22d, Prince Henry has employed men to throw a bridge over the Elbe near Doran, but a battalion of Croats, ſupported by two pieces of cannon, obliged the troops who covered thoſe works to retire, and deſtroyed all that was done.

Stockho'm, Dec. 29. We have accounts from Marſtrand, that two American veſſels are arrived there, laden with rice, which ſold at a very low rate.

From the Frontiers of Sileſia, Sept. 30. The King of Pruſſia's retreat to the camp at Wildchutz, is looked upon as one of the moſt maſterly manœuvres that ever was executed, and thoſe who are beſt judges of theſe matters wonder how he could effect it with ſo little loſs, conſidering the vaſt train of artillery he had to draw thro' almoſt impaſſable ways. His laſt march is not leſs talked of; he quitted Wildchutz in the night of the 14th in ſo ſecret a manner, that the Imperialiſts could not hurt his rear guard, till they had got very far, having deſtroyed the roads, and filled up the paſſes in ſuch a manner, with trees, &c. that the Auſtrian infantry could ſcarce make their way through them.

Conſtantinople, Sept. 17. The 4th inſt. a fire broke out in the quarter inhabited by the Greeks Schiſmatics, which deſtroyed 1000 of their houſes, 200 houſes belonging to Catholics, and 1000 houſes or ſhops belonging to Turks, with four moſques.

Hague, Oct. 15. According to letters from Dreſden, of the 4th of this month, we learn that the King of Pruſſia had detached from his army 60,000 men by Glatz, to join 30,000 Ruſſians who are to march by Cracovia into Moravia. The ſame letters add, that his Majeſty remains in perſon with 50,000 men in Silefia, and that Prince Henry with his army will remain in Saxony.

Oct. 25. Our laſt letters from Breſt adviſe, that all the 64 gun ſhips in the road were ordered to take on board two months proviſions each, and hold themſelves ready to ſail on the firſt notice. The 64 gun ſhips are to ſail in ſquadrons of five each, attended with ſome frigates.

Ratiſbon, Oct. 13. The reſcript addreſſed to the Electoral Miniſter of Hanover, which has been circulated here for ſome days, leaves us no room to doubt of the ſentiments of his Britannic Majeſty, as Elector of Hanover, with regard to the affairs of Bavaria.

This reſcript ſays, "That his Majeſty thinks for more than one reaſon that he ought to invite his co-eſtates to deliberate maturely and ſeriouſly upon the meaſures to be taken in the preſent conjuncture, and particularly to inſiſt that the 21ſt, 5th, and 8th articles of the Imperial capitulations be inviolably obſerved, and that the pretenſions of all the parties intereſted in the ſucceſſion of Bavaria ſhould be laid before, examined, and determined by the ſtates of the empire, for which purpoſe it was indiſpenſably neceſſary that the proper repreſentations on that head ſhould be laid before the Imperial Court. That his Majeſty could not but with great diſpleaſure ſee that, in the preſent conteſt, the parties had not immediate recourſe to the above mentioned method, which would probably have prevented the preſent war, and that he is ready to concert with any of his co-eſtates who may adopt his ſentiments, upon the proper and moſt efficacious meaſures to render juſtice to all parties intereſted in the ſucceſſion of Bavaria, according to their reſpective rights and pretenſions."

A ſimilar declaration is expected on the part of ſeveral other Courts, Electors, and other members of the empire, which cannot fail of making a great change in affairs.

Vienna, Sept. 26. The Court has publiſhed three memorials in the German language; in the firſt of which the rights of the Empreſs Queen to ſome parts of the ſucceſſion of Bavaria, and the wiſe meaſures purſued by that Sovereign, are juſtified; a refutation is added to the double manifeſto publiſhed by the Court of Berlin; the ſecond memorial evidently proves the pretended act of renunciation of Duke Albert to be falſe; and the third is entitled, repreſentation and requiſition of his Imperial and Royal Majeſty to his co-eſtates of the Empire, regarding the illegal and hoſtile enterprizes of the King of Pruſſia, relative to the ſucceſſion of Bavaria.

Genoa, Sept. 16. In the preſent war between France and England, the Republic of Venice obſerves ſo total a neutrality, that the Senate has forbid any of the privateers of either of the two powers from entering their ports, and that no Venetian ſhall go into the ſervice of either France or England.

Lipſtadt, Oct. 21. A private letter from Dreſden mentions, that advice has been received of conſiderable advantage being gained by the Pruſſians upon part of the Emperor's army.

Oct. 24. Advices from Schatzlar import, that the King had ſent ſeveral regiments to the frontiers of Moravia, to reinforce the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick. That Prince has lately engaged in a bloody ſkirmiſh with a corps of croats, and being marked to them by a deſerter, the whole body of the enemy directed their fire to the place where he was, ſo that it was next to a miracle the Prince came away unhurt. There remains now no doubt but that the Prince will maintain his ground in Upper Silefia and Moravia, and there take up his winter-quarters.

Berlin, Oct. 3. According to the laſt accounts from the army, the head-quarters of the King's forces were ſtill between Schatzlar and Lieban, but his Majeſty has detached ſome troops to cover the frontiers of Silefia, and has advanced his left wing to Spitzberg; nothing material has paſſed except a few ſkirmiſhes between the advanced poſts.

Oct. 6. The laſt letters from Silefia adviſe, that the Auſtrians, greatly ſuperior in number, had attacked the body of artillery commanded by Lieut. Gen. Werner, in hopes of making an eaſy conqueſt of them before the arrival of the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick; but that the General had made ſo ſtout a reſiſtance that they were obliged to retire with a loſs of 300 priſoners, excluſive of the dead. They add, that what rendered the affair deciſive was, that the Prince having heard at a diſtance the report of the artillery, had haſtened full gallop with his cavalry, which forced the enemy to retire with great precipitation.

Hamburgh, Oct. 27. The Empreſs of Ruſſia has cauſed it to be notified to the Court of Sweden, that it was her deſire to ſee the affairs of Germany ſettled agreeable to the peace of Weſtphalia; which, if not immediately agreed to, ſhe ſhall make it a common cauſe with the King of Pruſſia. The Empreſs has ordered a like declaration to be made at Paris.

Hague, Nov. 3. The laſt advices from Berlin confirm the accounts of the declaration of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, made by her Miniſters at Vienna. The ſame letters add, that that Sovereign has given notice of the above mentioned declaration to the Courts of Verſailles, London and Stockholm, requiring them, as Guarantees of the peace of Weſtphalia, to take part with her for the defence and ſupport of the Germanic conſtitution. Several provincial regiments of Ruſſians are ſaid to have received marching orders.

L O N D O N.

October 9. The Royal Marquee, at Cox-heath, conſiſting of 14 grand apartments, has a canvas wall, 840 yards in circumference, encircling the whole.

The entrance is by an high arch, in the front of which is painted Britannia, with a ſpear and ſhield, trampling on oppreſſion and tyranny, and G. R. III. in a large cypher over the ſame.

1ſt tent, cloſe to the arch on the right, is for the Colonel and officers of the King's guard: 2d, cloſe to the left of the arch, is a large tent for the non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers of the guard: 3d, for the menial ſervants: 4th, for the yeoman of the guard: 5th, for gentlemen penſioners, pages, &c. the 6th, the Royal Levee tent, richly lined with pink damaſk, a chair of ſtate, elevated, three ſteps under a canopy of rich velvet, with gold fringe and taſſels, with the Royal arms richly embroidered thereon over the ſame, the bottom of which is firſt matted, and then carpeted all round with rich carpet: On the top of this tent will fly the Royal Standard of England, during the time of the levee, &c. 7th, cloſe to the preceding, is the main tent, intended for his Majeſty's public dinner, ball, &c. alſo richly ornamented, matted and carpeted: 8th, the Royal breakfaſt tent: 9th, the King's ſtudy: 10th, the King's own dinner tent: 11th, in the rear of the main tent, is the Royal bed-tent and dreſſing-room, ornamented in the ſame manner as the levee tent, with a curious camp bed, &c. The furniture rich gold and ſilver tiſſue, jewels, &c. In this tent are two ſmall rooms for the Prince of Wales, &c. to ſleep in, alſo richly ornamented: 12th, cloſe to which, on the left and rear, are apartments under one tent for the Lords in Waiting, Secretaries of State, Commander in Chief, &c. 13th, the council-tent, lined with blue damaſk, chair of ſtate, &c. as in the levee-room: 14th, the chapel tent. In the rear, cloſe to the walls, are ſeveral ſmall tents for the King's private baggage, &c.

The kitchen is in the rear without the walls, as are the chaiſe and ſtable-tent, ſtore-tents, &c. but they have immediate connexion, by ſmall doors made in the walls, to the Royal tent.

The whole, when compleated for the Royal reception (which now can be done in leſs than five hours) will form the grandeſt appearance of the kind ever ſeen in this kingdom.

A Colonel, and 300 privates, with a proper number of other officers, will mount the King's guard every day, from the moment he arrives, and during his ſtay here. A Captain and a troop of Lord Pembroke's horſe will alſo mount at the Royal tent, part of which will attend his Majeſty in his excurſions round the camp."

Orders are gone down to Scotland, for the immediate raiſing of another regiment of Highlanders, under the command of the late Lord Cromartie's ſon, to be ſent with all expedition, with the battalion which is now at Guernſey and Jerſey, to the Eaſt-Indies.

Inſurances were made laſt week on the effects of ſome Engliſh merchants reſident in Spain, which circumſtance occaſions much ſpeculation, as ſuch an event was never known to take place, but when we were ſuppoſed to be on the eve of a rupture.

October 10. It was yeſterday morning aſſerted as a fact, that the Spaniards have begun hoſtilities in the Mediterranean; that they have taken a veſſel laden with corn and other proviſions bound to Gibraltar, and have carried it into Valencia.

October 31. Captain Rogers, of the Stormont Eaſt-Indiaman, on his paſſage from St. Helena, took a French ſnow under American colours, of which he firſt learned of hoſtilities being commenced between England and France. Capt. Rogers thinking himſelf in danger of being taken if he continued with his prize releaſed her, joined the other ſhips, and acquainted them with the dangerous ſituation they were in, but fortunately ſaw no privateers or French men of war.

The Seahorſe Eaſt-Indiaman fell in with a French brig in the Channel, from Marſeilles, laden with cannon and ſtores. The Captain of the brig went on board the Seahorſe, and acknowledged himſelf their priſoner, but they, being ignorant of any hoſtilities being commenced, let him go.

Nov. 2. Orders are ſent by government to the Earl of Buckinghamſhire, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for raiſing 12,000 land forces in that kingdom as ſpeedily as poſſible, who are, when ready, to go to America; with 13,000 more to be ſent from England the latter end of February or beginning of March.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, Sept. 28.

"There are actually ſeven men of war ready to ſail at Ferrol.

"The laſt diviſion of the expedition to Buenos Ayres under General Don Cevallos is arrived at Cadiz, from which port we hear that the Spaniſh ſquadron has been for ſome time ready to ſail, but the deſtination of it ſtill remains ſecret; it augments daily, and now conſiſts of 31 ſhips of the line, viz. one of 120 guns, three of 80, five of 70, one of 64, one of 54, beſides eleven frigates, two of 30 guns, two of 28, five of 26, one of 24, and one of 20, two fire ſhips, and ſome other armed veſſels, with ſeveral tranſports of 300 and 500 tons, to carry proviſions and ſerve as hoſpital ſhips."

Advice is received from Plymouth, that his Majeſty's ſhip the Ocean, one of Admiral Keppel's fleet, had been obliged to throw overboard 70 of her guns out of 90, to keep her above water.

Nov. 4. A morning paper ſays, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador hath within theſe few days ſignified to our court, "That he had it in authority, from the King his maſter, to ſay, that unleſs the diſputes between the Courts of London and Verſailles were ſpeedily terminated, his Catholic Majeſty could not longer remain a neutral ſpectator of the depredations committed by the ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty on the commerce of France. His Catholic Majeſty was very far from wiſhing any interruption of the good underſtanding at preſent ſubſiſting between the Courts of London and Madrid; but he could not, conſiſtent with the faith of treaties, continue that neutrality which he was ſo anxiouſly deſirous of obſerving, whilſt his good ally (His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty) was engaged in hoſtilities, which might call for aſſiſtance." They ſay this is not pretended to be given verbatim, but that it is the ſubſtance of a Remonſtrance very lately delivered by Count d'Almadaver, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador.

Advice is received from Madrid, that the Admiralty of Spain have given orders that no Ruſſian ſhips of war ſhall in future be permitted to anchor in any Spaniſh port in the Mediterranean, or any port whatever belonging to the Crown of Spain.

Nov. 7. Yeſterday there was a levee at St. James's; alſo a privy council was held; and after it broke up, Lord Howe, Admirals Keppel, Palliſer and Harland, had each ſeparate conferences with his Majeſty.

The high characters recently arrived from America will, it is ſaid, be examined viva voce in a certain great aſſembly, touching the true temper and exigencies of the country they muſt, by this time, be perfectly well acquainted with.

From the London Evening Poſt of October 6, 1778.

To the P R I N T E R.

SIR,

ALL our differences with the Court of France are, it is ſaid, in a fair way of being accommodated, through the mediation of the Spaniſh ambaſſador, aſſiſted by a very conſiderable number of his Majeſty's ſhining pictures.

It is generally ſaid, that one of the articles of the treaty is the full acknowledgment of the Independency of the American Colonies by the Crown of Great-Britain; and it is whiſpered that there is another article by which Gibraltar is to be given to Spain, as a ſmall gratuity for the trouble ſhe has been taking in reconciling our diſputes with France. Some people may, perhaps, think that Parliament will never give its conſent to ſo infamous a treaty; but alas! Sir, the reſolutions of Parliament are now-a-days nothing more than deceptions of the people, as their reſolutions are merely the echoes of the Scottiſh Junto; for whatever is determined on in the Secret Cabinet, is carried through the Houſes by a great Majority of the creatures of the Court. And as to the people without doors, though they are little regarded, and looked upon as no better than rabble, yet, it is ſaid, the double-penſioned Doctor hath received directions to write a pamphlet, wherein he is to make appear that it is for the true intereſt of the people of England to give up the Sovereignty of America; and alſo, that the reſtoring the fortreſs of Gibraltar to Spain would actually be a benefit to the nation.

POOR OLD ENGLAND.

From the ſame paper.

SOME people ſeem to wonder that Admiral Keppel hath not been able to ſee and ſpeak with the French fleet; but Admiral Keppel is obliged to obey the orders he receives from the Miniſtry; and as it is generally agreed that a negotiation is upon the tapis between our excellent Miniſtry and the Court of France, and which is ſaid to be nearly concluded on, we may be aſſured that Mr. Keppel hath been ordered to ſhut his eyes, whenever the French fleet came in ſight.

BREVITAS.

Inſtructions to a certain ADMIRAL.

YOU are, Sir, ſent to make a gallant ſhew,
And let France ſee what great things we can do;
But ſhould the French fleet come in your ſight,
Change quick your courſes, you are not to fight.

CHARLESTOWN, *January* 12.

The Commanders of the Britiſh armament in Georgia, in humble imitation of their ſuperiors to the Northward, have entertained the good people of the Southern States with a Proclamation; which, notwithſtanding it militates directly againſt the Cauſe of America, in order to ſhew how little apprehenſion is entertained of its producing the effect the framers of it have in view, is here publiſhed: Indeed, thoſe who at this time can put any confidence in their promiſes, would richly merit that ſhare of miſery and want, which has invariably attended all thoſe Americans who have been apoſtates to the Cauſe of Freedom, and inliſted themſelves under the banners of their country's foes.

By HYDE PARKER, *jun. Eſquire, Commodore of a Squadron of his Majeſty's Ships of War, and Lieutenant-Colonel* ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, *commanding a Detachment of the Royal Army, ſent for the Relief of his Majeſty's faithful Subjects in North and South-Carolina and Georgia*;

A PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS the bleſſings of peace, freedom and protection, moſt graciouſly tendered by his Majeſty to his deluded ſubjects of America, have been treated by Congreſs with repeated marks of ſtudied diſreſpect, and to the diſgrace of human nature have had no effect in reclaiming them from the bloody perſecutions of their fellow citizens: BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN to all his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects of the Southern provinces, that a fleet and army, under orders, are actually arrived in Georgia for their protection, to which they are deſired to repair without loſs of time, and, by uniting their force under the Royal Standard, reſcue their friends from oppreſſion, themſelves from ſlavery, and obtain for both the moſt ample ſatisfaction for the manifold injuries ſuſtained.

To all other well-diſpoſed inhabitants, who, from a juſt regard to the bleſſings of peace, reprobate the idea of ſupporting a French league, inſidiouſly framed to prolong the calamities of war, and who, with his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects, wiſh to embrace the happy occaſion of cementing a firm and perpetual coalition with the parent ſtate, free from the impoſition of tax by the Parliament of Great-Britain, and ſecured in the irrevocable enjoyment of every privilege, conſiſtent with that union of intereſts and force on which their mutual advantage, religion and liberties depend, WE offer the moſt ample protection in their perſons, families and effects, on condition they ſhall immediately return to the claſs of peaceful citizens, acknowledge their juſt allegiance to the Crown, and with their arms ſupport it.

To thoſe who ſhall attempt to oppoſe the re-eſtabliſhment of legal government, or who ſhall preſume to injure ſuch whom the dictates of reaſon, honour and conſcience prompt to embrace it, WE lament the neceſſity of exhibiting the rigours of war, and call God and the world to witneſs, that they only ſhall be anſwerable for all the miſeries which may enſue.

Deſerters of every deſcription, who, from a due ſenſe of their error, wiſh to return to their colours, have alſo our pardon, provided they return within the ſpace of three months from the date of this proclamation.

GIVEN at Head-Quarters, at Savannah, this 4th Day of January, 1779, *and in the Nineteenth Year of his Majeſty's Reign.*

HYDE PARKER,
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

To Commodore HYDE PARKER, *and Lieutenant Colonel* CAMPBELL, *Eſqrs.*

The Repreſentation of a North-Carolina TORY,

SHEWETH,

THAT having ſeen your Proclamation of January 4th, "deſiring us to repair, without loſs of time, to the "Royal Standard, and obtain the moſt ample ſatisfaction "for manifold injuries ſuſtained," I felt a ſtrong inclination to comply with the terms of it, but am obſtructed by the following conſiderations, which I beg leave to lay before you:

Firſt, That the Forty Days being expired, and his Majeſty's Commiſſioners having removed themſelves, and the powers with which they were inveſted, to the other ſide of the Atlantic, I cannot conjecture by what authority you offer us protection. Should we comply with your deſires, neither the Parliament nor King, nor even Gen. Clinton, is bound to fulfil your engagements, and the Proclamation of a Commodore Parker, and Lieut. Col. Campbell, is but ſlender ſecurity.

2d. That you ſeem to ſay, That Congreſs alone has rejected the bleſſings of peace, freedom and protection, generouſly tendered by his Majeſty to his deluded ſubjects of America. Now, if you know no better, you are too ignorant to be depended on for counſel or advice, and if you do, you have too much of the Knave to be truſted.

3d. That I have often heard, but could not credit the

report, until confirmed by you, That Congreſs has, and ſtill does hang, ſuch of the King's friends as acted openly againſt them, *notwithſtanding the Commiſſioners and army exerted their utmoſt power to prevent it.* Now this may probably be my fate, ſhould I attempt to join you; and to be hanged for loyalty would be a poor redemption from ſlavery, or ſatisfaction for *manifold* injuries ſuſtained. Inſtead of ſending a detachment here and a detachment there, which is capable of little elſe than ſtealing a few negroes, plundering a plantation or burning a barn, in my humble opinion, you would do his Majeſty more effectual ſervice by keeping together, and trying to protect his unfortunate friends from the gallows, who, by depending on former Proclamations, have been guilty of Treaſon againſt the States in rebellion.

4th. That an invitation to take up the muſket on any ſide, eſpecially on the weakeſt, *is by no means agreeable to us.* Few of us love fighting. You aknowledge that France will be too hard for England, unleſs America helps her; what then muſt ſhe be if America helps France? It is a maxim with us Tories, to keep always on the ſtrongeſt ſide. I can ſave myſelf by ſubmitting to the laws of the State I live in, until you are in a condition to protect me, which at preſent it ſeems you are not; or why preſs us ſo earneſtly to come and help you. "Help yourſelves, and your friends will like you the better," is an old ſaying, and a good one. If I muſt fight, why not for the country? But fighting is not the trade of a Tory. Intereſt or cowardice ſway us all, and you offer little except blows or the halter.

5th. That you have fixed your quarters ſo far from the people you come to protect, that they will be expoſed to certain deſtruction, ſhould they attempt to join you, unleſs you move General Lincoln and his army out of the way. But ſhould the king's friends, with their families and effects, eſcape the vigilance of the rebels, which is by no means probable, you cannot furniſh them with a ſpot of ground on which to raiſe their proviſions; and they have no money which will paſs current with you; nor have you the proviſions to ſpare if they had. Thus we would be expoſed to famine on the one hand, and to the vengeance of our country on the other: For ſhould we leave our families to join you, they would be at the mercy of thoſe whom you call bloody perſecutors, and if we carry them with us they muſt ſtarve.

6th. That to ſend a detachment under a Lieutenent Colonel for the ſecurity of three provinces, ſeems *a burleſque on protection.* Can Colonel Campbell's detachment ſubdue both the Carolinas and Georgia, when General Clinton with an army, and Sir Peter Parker with a ſquadron of ſhips of war, could not reduce "a half con-"ſtructed fort on Sullivan's Iſland?" We have been protected too long by Proclamations alone. Conquer *one ſingle ſtate*, and eſtabliſh a legal government therein, and then we may think of repairing to your ſtandard. The whole power of the nation has been exerted for four years together, and yet has not been able to eſtabliſh one court of juſtice. Sixty thouſand men have been employed, many bloody battles fought, whole armies loſt, towns taken, provinces plundered, and what have the king's Friends gained by all theſe mighty atchievements?—The exquiſite pleaſure of becoming beggars and vagabonds, for the ſake of Government.—Where had you more or warmer friends than in Philadelphia? recollect how many thouſands went out in triumph to meet you—how the city rung with huzzas at your approach!—What return did you make to ſuch loyalty? You burnt their country ſeats, laid waſte their plantations, and as ſoon as they had openly declared for the king, you left them in the lurch. If this was the utmoſt the grand army would or could do for us, what are we to expect from a trifling detachment, commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel?

7th. That tho' many more difficulties ſtart up to oppoſe our junction with you, yet they all ſhould vaniſh before my attachment to his Majeſty, and love to the ſervice—on removing thoſe I have already enumerated.

An Unprotected North-Carolina TORY.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 29.

We hear General Lincoln has had an engagement with the enemy, at Savannah, in Georgia, wherein about 300 men were ſlain on both ſides. The militia were turning out briſkly, and the General expected ſoon to be able to diſlodge the enemy.

BALTIMORE, February 9.

A few days ſince, 15 ſail of merchantmen left Cheſapeake, under convoy of the armed ſhip Buckſkin, of this port, bound to Europe and the Weſt-Indies; ſince which, we are told 10 of them have been captured by the enemy, and carried into New-York.

Extract of a letter, addreſſed to Monſ. Le Chevalier D'anmours, Conſul of France, for the State of Maryland, dated Nantz, November 25, 1778.

"Above two hundred Britiſh frigates and privateers have conſiderably annoyed our trade for ſome time; but ours have of late taken many of them, and diſperſed the greateſt part of the reſt. We are aſſured that peace is much talked of in London, and that the Court of Spain has declared, that ſhe could not diſpenſe with taking part with France, if that of Great-Britain did not accede to the propoſals of that of Verſailles."

On Wedneſday evening laſt, the brewery belonging to Mr. James Sterret, in this town, took fire, and, notwithſtanding the vigorous exertions of the inhabitants, that large and valuable building, with a conſiderable quantity of malt, &c. was entirely conſumed. Several dwelling-houſes contiguous were in the moſt imminent danger, and would inevitably have ſhared the ſame fate, had it not been for the alertneſs and commendable zeal of a number of good citizens.

The ſame evening, at a late hour, another fire broke out in the ſtore of Mr. Hugh Young, in Frederick-ſtreet, which, it being built of wood, ſoon reduced it to aſhes. There is the ſtrongeſt reaſon to believe that this building was wilfully ſet on fire by ſome daring incendiary, for the execrable purpoſe of facilitating a ſcheme of plunder.

BOSTON, January 28.

Since our laſt arrived at Newbury Port the privateer Monmouth, with a prize ſhip laden with rum and ſugar.

We hear from Cape-Porpois, that two prizes, laden with coffee and melaſſes, have lately been ſent in there by one of our cruizers.

A ſchooner, from Biſboa, bound to this port, laden with ſalt and dry goods, ran aſhore on Long-Beach, Hull, about 15 days ſince, and five tons of ſalt were loſt, but providentially no perſon periſhed.

Lately arrived in a ſafe port, the prize ſhip Nancy, from Glaſgow for Jamaica, richly laden, to the amount of 30,000l. ſterling, firſt taken by the Marlborough privateer, retaken by the Experiment man of war, and laſt by the Providence.

Two rich prizes from Jamaica have lately arrived into Cape-Ann; one taken by the Bennington, from Newbury Port, the other by the Monmouth. Their cargoes conſiſt of rum, ſugar, &c.

It is ſaid a prize, laden with fiſh, arrived at Newbury Port laſt Thurſday, taken by the Bennington.

Two veſſels from the Weſt-Indies, laden with rum, ſugar, cotton, coffee, &c. arrived the laſt week at Bedford, in Dartmouth.

Saturday laſt a prize brig, laden with black oats, bound from Quebec to New-York, arrived ſafe in this harbour.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.

Extract of a letter from Captain Douglaſs, of the ſchooner Hunter, to his owners, dated Egg-Harbour, Feb. 9.

"Being at ſea, about ten leagues from Egg-Harbour, we ſaw a ſail to the ſouth-eaſt, and gave chace, wind at ſouth-weſt; finding her to be a brig of force, we immediately got clear for action; ſhe then took in her top-gallantſails, hauled down her flying-jibb, and hoiſted an Engliſh enſign inſtead of a Continental one that was flying before. We gave her three cheers and poured in a broadſide, being on her lee quarter. The Captain of the brig called out to board us; I immediately ordered the pikes to be got ready, and luffed to for boarding; he luffed to likewiſe, but I found he was not for boarding. We lay alongſide of him for two glaſſes, and heard the men ſcreech and cry ſeveral times, and the Captain ſtamp, and ſwear at the men for leaving the rammers in their guns. At length they found we warmed them ſo that they backed their maintopſail, and we ſhot ahead, the ſea running ſo high we could not fight our lee guns, and ſpringing our mainmaſt, prevented our making ſail, when they departed. She was called the Bellona, Captain Buchanan, of 16 ſix and four pounders, and 12 ſwivels. We loſt our ſecond Lieutenant and one private killed, two men mortally wounded, and the ſecond Mate and three men wounded, but like to do well.—The ſchooner Hunter has only 8 four and 2 three pounders, 12 howitz and 60 men.—We cannot give too much applauſe to the officers and men in general, and in particular to Rufus Gardner, our ſecond Lieutenant."

On the 4th inſtant, Suſanna Sands, wife of Chriſtopher Sands, of Eveſham, Burlington county, New-Jerſey, was delivered of three male children. The mother is likely to do well, but the children are ſince dead.

LOTTERY-OFFICE, Feb. 16, 1779.

Friday laſt No. 84,653 was drawn a Prize of 20,000 Dollars; notwithſtanding which, on inſpecting the Check Book of the Lottery this evening, we can aſſure the Public the Wheels are 77,120 Dollars richer in proportion than when the Drawing began; and that there are yet in the Wheels the following Prizes:

2	of	10,000	Dollars
9	of	5,000	
84	of	1,000	
677	of	500	
16427	of	30	

PAUL FOOKS, Check Clerk.

In COUNCIL, *February* 12, 1779.

WHEREAS it is repreſented to this Board that ſeveral ſailors in the ſervice of the ſtate, and who have been kept in pay and rations during the winter, that they might be ready for the defence of the city and navigation of the river in time of danger, and alſo deſerters from the army, have been engaged by maſters of veſſels and others, and have deſerted the ſervice. Therefore,

Ordered, That a public caution be given to all owners and maſters of veſſels againſt employing or harbouring any ſuch deſerters, as they wiſh to avoid a detention of their veſſels and a ſevere proſecution of all offenders in the premiſes.

Extract from the Minutes,

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

Camp, Rariton, Feb. 9, 1779.

To the PUBLIC.

CONSCIOUS of having ſerved my country faithfully for near four years, without once having my public conduct impeached, I little expected at this time to be charged with crimes of which I believe few who know would have ſuſpected me. I find ſince I left Philadelphia that the Preſident and Council of the ſtate have preferred to Congreſs eight charges againſt me, for mal-adminiſtration while commanding in the ſtate; and that, not content in endeavouring in a cruel and unprecedented manner to injure me with Congreſs, they have ordered copies of the charges to be printed and diſperſed thro' the ſeveral ſtates, for the purpoſe of prejudicing the minds of the public againſt me, while the matter is in ſuſpence. Their conduct appears the more cruel and malicious in making the charges after I had left the city, as my intention of leaving it was publicly known for four weeks before.

I beg leave to inform the public, that I have requeſted Congreſs to direct a Court Martial to enquire into my conduct, and truſt my countrymen will do me the juſtice to ſuſpend their opinion in the matter until I have an opportunity of being heard, and condemned or acquitted. I hope the iſſue will ſhow that, inſtead of my being guilty of the abuſes of power with which I am accuſed, the preſent attack upon me is as groſs a proſtitution of power as ever diſgraced a weak and wicked Adminiſtration; and manifeſts a ſpirit of perſecution againſt a man (who has endeavoured to deſerve well of this country) which would diſcredit the private reſentments of an individual, and which ought to render any public body, who could be influenced by it, contemptible.

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

The Printers who have inſerted or may inſert the charges of the Preſident and Council againſt me are requeſted to inſert the above addreſs. B. A.

WANTED,

For the Continental Ship-yard,

A QUANTITY of Maſts and Spars of different ſizes, Logs, riſing Timbers and Knees. Any perſon having any of the above articles, or willing to procure any, may meet with good encouragement by applying at the Continental Ship-yard, of

HUMPHREYS and WHARTON.

N. B. Two ſober honeſt JOURNEYMEN BLACKSMITHS will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Gwined townſhip, near the Spring-Houſe tavern, on the 1ſt of January laſt, A *Bay Horſe*, about 5 or 6 years old, 13 or 14 hands high; he is a natural pacer, and was ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

‡ PETER FLECK.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

ANECDOTES.

THE Duke of Marlborough in one of his viſits to England, during the wars he conducted on the continent, neglected paying that attention to one of the Queen's women of the Bed-Chamber, which her Ladyſhip thought due to her. His Ducheſs, at the ſame time, had a diſpute with the Queen about a few pair of gloves: What was the conſequence? The Duke, after twenty years ſervice, in which he never loſt a battle, nor beſeiged a town without taking it, was diſgraced, and obliged to retire. The politics, the intereſt, and views of all Europe became totally changed.

A celebrated Roman General, after having long and ſucceſsfully ſerved the Republic in the field, was adviſed to offer himſelf as a candidate for the Conſulſhip; his family was noble, his connections, intereſt, and character unexceptionable; and the numerous ſcars which he bore in his manly front, ſpoke more in his favour than the moſt eloquent orators could have done. It was the cuſtom for thoſe who offered themſelves as candidates to put on a white robe, to take their ſtand in a public place, and to take the voters by the hand, and ſpeak civilly to them on the occaſion. One of the voters happening to have a very hard hand, and ſqueezing the candidate rather roughly, he merrily aſked him if he walked on his hands to make them ſo hard? This joke loſt him his election, and it was with difficulty he eſcaped the fury of the tribe to which the offended voter belonged. Have we no inſtances of a ſimilar nature and coinplexion at this day? Human nature remains much the ſame in every age. Some ladies of our time may be as ſenſible of neglect as Lady Marſham was in the days of good Queen Anne; and a man elevated into power by the prevailing ſyſtem of politics may be as formidable in our age, as T. Gracchus was among the ancient Romans.

A propenſity to ſlander diſgraces a private character, it is a peſt to ſociety, and deſervedly deſpiſed by all generous minds. If this monſtrous vice is diſagreeable in individuals, it is much more ſo in public bodies, that are inſtituted for the great purpoſe of defending the perſons and reputation of thoſe over whom they preſide. Public bodies ſhould have no reſentments; when theſe appear, their dignity is gone, and they become objects of cenſure and reproach. To do juſtice, and conduct themſelves with impartiality in their proceedings, is the only way to merit and obtain reſpect.

No one would undertake to publiſh the faults of others, but with the utmoſt circumſpection, being fully ſatisfied that the crimes alledged againſt them are not only true, but that there is an abſolute neceſſity to communicate them to the world: To do this before a full examination or trial is the moſt cruel tyranny and malevolence; it is unwarrantable and dangerous, and may be attended with the worſt conſequences to the liberties of a people. The reputation of any man is not to be thus trifled away: Let ſuch as are guilty of ſuch imprudences fix in their minds the moral leſſons of the great Poet, if they are capable of reliſhing any thing ſo juſt and ſublime.

Good name, in man or woman,
Is the immediate jewel of the ſoul:
Who ſteals my purſe, ſteals truſh, 'tis ſomething, nothing,
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been ſlave to thouſands:
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed.

BENEVOLUS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1779.

Burlington, February 15, 1779.

To the PUBLIC.

THIS is to give notice That John Wills, of Burlington, in the houſe where Colonel Joſeph Haight formerly lived, hath erected a STAGE for the accommodation of travellers from Burlington to Brunſwick.

The ſtage boat ſets off from the Crooked Billet wharff at Philadelphia every Wedneſday, and the ſtage waggon ſets off from Burlington the Thurſday morning following, and returns the next day to Burlington, where the boat is ready to take goods or paſſengers to Philadelphia.

This ſtage is very well calculated for thoſe who diſlike travelling far by water, the diſtance being ſo ſhort, that if it ſhould be calm, or let the wind be on what point of the compaſs it may, they are ſure of getting from Philadelphia to Burlington in one tide.

There is a commodious houſe of entertainment kept by the ſaid Wills for travellers, &c. where thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom will be treated with every mark of reſpect. ‖ 4w. JOHN WILLS.

February 7, 1779.

FORTY POUNDS REWARD.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſubſcriber's houſe, a four ſquare walnut box, 10 inches long, between 4 and 5 inches broad, with 328 dollars of the 20th May 1777, and April the 11th, 1778, four 40 dollar bills, three 30 dollar bills, three 20 dollar bills, and three guineas, a pair of black grain ſhoes, and a pair of worſted ſtockings of a grey colour. Whoever takes up the thief ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by CHRISTIAN TARTER, living on the Ridge road, in Roxbury townſhip, Philadelphia county. ¶

February 9, 1779.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Lewis, carpenter, of the townſhip of Haverford, in the county of Cheſter, late deceaſed, either by bond, bill or book debt, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all thoſe having any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in, properly proved, that they may be adjuſted againſt the firſt day of April next enſuing; and to attend at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Darby, in the county aforeſaid, any Seventh-day of the week during the ſaid time, where due attendance will be given, by

‡ WILLIAM LEWIS, Adminiſtrator.

To be LETT and entered upon the 25th of March next,

THAT noted Tavern at the Croſs-Roads, in the townſhip of New-London, Cheſter county, in the tenure of the ſubſcriber.

As it is one of the beſt ſtands for a public houſe in the county, being commodiouſly ſituated on the four main roads leading to Philadelphia, Saſquehanna, Lancaſter and Chriſtiana Bridge, the ſubſcriber doubts not but there will be a number of appliers. Any perſon deſirous of renting the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to me, living near the premiſes.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.

N. B. Said Johnſton is poſſeſſed of three excellent ſtocking frames, and will give good wages to ſkilful weavers. ¶

TO BE LETT,

A large TAN-YARD,

Near the Drawbridge. Enquire of

ISAAC SNOWDEN,

Who has about Two Hundred Weight of FLAX, not broke, for Sale. ¶

February 2, 1779.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of George Steffen, late of Germantown, deceaſed, are deſired to pay their reſpective debts on or before the 15th day of March next, to prevent trouble. And all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe requeſted to bring in their accounts duly atteſted, about the ſame time, in order to be paid by MARY STEFFEN, Adminiſtratrix, and PETER SMITH, Adminiſtrator. ¶

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS ſtolen, laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable in Vine-ſtreet, a likely *black horſe*, near 16 hands high, riſing ſix years old next ſpring, ſhod all round, his off hind foot white, and a ſmall ſtreak of white on the inſide of the near hind one, a white ſlip on his forehead, and is remarkably ſhy when touched on or near the ears; he paces, trots, and canters well, carries lofty, and is high ſpirited. Whoever ſecures the thief and horſe, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, and the horſe returned to the owner, ſhall have the above reward, or Fifty Dollars for the horſe only, with reaſonable charges.

Philad. Feb. 6, 1779. § DAVID JACKSON.

To be SOLD,

Sundry Tracts of LAND, belonging to the Eſtate of JAMES YOUNG, Eſq; deceaſed, lying and ſituate as follows, viz.

ONE tract of two hundred and ninety-nine acres and three quarters, in the county of Bedford, ſituate on the waters of Jacob's Creek.

One ditto of two hundred and ſeventy-two acres and a half, in Forks Townſhip, Northampton County, ſituate on Lehaton, otherwiſe called Buſh-hill Creek.

One ditto of one hundred and thirty-eight acres, ſituate on the branches of Monakaſy, in Bethlehem Townſhip, Northampton County.

To be SOLD alſo, the Rights which the deceaſed had in the following tracts, viz.

One tract of three hundred and ninety one acres, on or near the Forks of Kiſkimanatus River, where Loyal Hannan Creek falls into it.

One ditto of two hundred and ſeventy-five acres, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the Allegany River, being on both ſides of the old trading path leading from the Kiſkimanatus old town towards Chartres old town.

One ditto of three hundred and fifty-eight acres, ſituate near the above on the forks of Kiſkimanatus River.

One ditto of five thouſand acres, in the State of Virginia, in purſuance of his Britannic Majeſty's proclamation in the year 1763, ſurveyed 24th July 1773, ſituate on the waters of Saltlick Creek, a branch of the Ohio River.

One ditto of two thouſand acres, ſurveyed in purſuance of the above proclamation, ſituate on the waters of Salt Creek, a branch of the Ohio River, in the State of Virginia.

All perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of the deceaſed are requeſted to produce their accounts that they may be adjuſted; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to ISAAC HOWELL, and SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun. Executors.

To be SOLD, at Baltimore,

On Tueſday the 23d inſtant (February) at public ſale,

THE Privateer Brigantine SNAKE, lately from Martinico; ſhe is a new veſſel, and compleatly fitted with ſails, rigging, cables, &c. ſhe is built to carry 14 guns, and has 4 four pounders and ſix ſwivels on board; ſhe is a moſt remarkable faſt ſailer, and every how calculated for privateering. There is a moſt elegant ſuit of new colours to be ſold ſeparately the ſame day. For further particulars enquire of Mr. David Stewart, merchant in Baltimore; Capt. Matthewman on board; or John Benezet in Philadelphia. ‡

FOR SALE,

At *DELLAP*'s Book-ſtore,

The Corner of Third and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,

A neat ASSORTMENT of BOOKS and STATIONARY, by Wholeſale and Retail; among which are,

Britiſh Theatre, 18 vols.	Gilt & plain Letter Paper;
New Engliſh Ditto, 12 vols.	Playing Cards and Paſteboards;
World Diſplay'd, 20 vols.	Ledgers, Journals, and Waſte Books;
Leland's Hiſt. of Ireland, 4 vols.	Orderly and Memorandum Books;
Joſephus Works, 4 vols.	Pocket Books and Pocket Almanacks;
Political Diſquiſitions, 3 do.	Red and black Ink;
Buchan's Family Phyſician.	Ink Powder; Quills;
Abelard and Heloiſe.	Wafers, and Wax.
Barrow's Voyages, 3 vols.	ALSO,
Art of Speaking.	Stoughton's Bitters;
Marchioneſs of Pompadour, 2 vols.	Golden, Medical, and Cephalic Snuff;
Triumvirate, or Memoirs of A. B. and C. 2 vols.	Tooth-Powder and Tincture for the Gums;
Æſop's Fables;	French Ointment for the Hair;
Spelling Books;	With a Variety of Knives and Forks.
Bartlet's Farrier;	
Primers;	
Goody Two Shoes;	
Writing Paper and Parchment;	

Ready Money given for New and Old BOOKS.

N. B. An elderly Woman, well recommended, willing to undertake Houſe-work in a ſmall Family, may hear of a Place, by applying to ſaid *Dellap*.

To the PUBLIC.

THE *Managers* of the *French Manufactory* for the making and repairing of arms for the continent will take *ſix Lads*, of 14 years of age, or 15 at moſt, of a good conſtitution, and of reputable families; and will inſtruct them gratuitouſly in every matter relative to the making, ornamenting and poliſhing of every kind of arms, agreeable to engagements conformable to terms which may be entered into with their parents, or thoſe entruſted with the care of their education. Thoſe who may be diſpoſed to accept of this propoſal, will apply to Meſſrs. SAVARIT and COULEAUX, in Union-ſtreet, near St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia.

THE HOUSE and BRIDGE at the Middle Ferry is to be RENTED, and the SECRETARY of the COUNCIL will receive Propoſals from any Perſons diſpoſed to rent the ſame.

To be SOLD at private ſale, in the town of Newark, New-Caſtle county, and may be entered on by the 25th of March next,

A TWO Story Frame Houſe and Lot, with a Kitchen adjoining thereto, a good ſtable and cow-houſe, and hay-houſes that will hold ten tons of hay; with 25 acres of land, nine acres whereof are excellent meadow, the remainder extraordinary good paſture. The land lies within one mile of the houſe, five miles from Chriſtiana bridge, and ſeven from the head of Elk. The whole to be ſold for good continental currency of any date, by

February 6. HUGH GLASSFORD.

N. B. If not ſold at private ſale before the 25th of this month, it will be expoſed to public vendue on Tueſday the 2d day of March next. ‡

CAME to the plantation of Mr. Moſes Bartram, between the two and three mile ſtone, on the Wiſſahickon road, on the firſt of January laſt, A BAY MARE, about 13 or 14 hands high. Whoever owns ſaid mare is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‡

Imported Copperaſs

TO BE SOLD BY

FRANCIS GURNEY,

In Front-ſtreet, the Corner of Union-ſtreet. Alſo

A few quarter Cheſts of CONGO TEA.

¶ 6 w.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of WILLIAM MORGAN, late of Glouceſter county, and State of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday the 16th day of March next, on the premiſes, A valuable SAW-MILL and TRACT of LAND thereunto belonging, containing about 345 acres, an exact ſurvey thereof will be ſhewn the day of ſale, ſituate on Oldman's Creek, in the counties of Glouceſter and Salem, about ſeven miles from Raccoon Creek Landing, and twenty-five from Philadelphia. The mill is about ſix years old, in good order, and built for ſawing ſhip plank; the land is well timbered with white oak and other timber, fit for ſawing or any other uſe; the ſoil is good and would produce plentiful crops if cultivated: There might be made on the premiſes two good plantations: There is on the premiſes above the ſaid mill pond a good convenience for erecting a fulling mill, or any other water works; the ſtream being good and ſeldom fails (plenty of timber would be brought to the ſaid mill to be ſawed for toll, and there is good timbered land adjoining the above land now upon ſale) the title is indiſputable, and the purchaſer on paying one half of the purchaſe money down may have a reaſonable time to pay the remainder, on giving good ſecurity if required. Attendance will be given on the day of ſale by

WILLIAM GARRISON, Executor; and

‡ SARAH MORGAN, Executrix.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Hanover townſhip, Philadelphia county, in the night of the 24th of September laſt, Two MARES, the one brown and the other black: The black mare is about 9 years old, has a white ſpot under the ſaddle, and under her tail a croſs ſcar; the brown mare is alſo about 9 years old, has a black ſpot as large as a dollar on one ſide of her buttock. Whoever brings the ſaid mares to the ſubſcriber, or gives him notice of them ſo that he may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward for both, or *Twenty five Dollars* for one of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by me,

‡ JOHN ADAM SNYDER.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed the ſaid mares were with foal.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ISAAC DAVIS, Eſq; late of Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, either by bond, note or book account, are deſired to bring the ſame in properly atteſted, in order that the ſame may be adjuſted, in four weeks from this date. ELIZABETH DAVIS, Adminiſtratrix; and JOHN DAVIS, Adminiſtrator. ‡

Bridge-Town, Cumberland County, January 8, 1779.

WILL be ſold by private ſale, to any perſon applying before the firſt day of March next, That very valuable plantation, whereon Ephraim Mills, Eſq; lately lived, ſituate on Cohanſey Creek, in the county of Cumberland and ſtate of New-Jerſey, with the crop of wheat in the ground, and the ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep and ſwine, or any part of ſaid ſtock. The ſaid farm is ſituate in a very healthy, agreeable part of the county, is handy to meeting, market, mill, &c. containing about 180 acres, eighty of which are exceeding good meadow, the whole or greateſt part in Engliſh graſs, whereon may be grazed forty head of cattle yearly, beſides keeping a large dairy; the upland is likewiſe exceeding fertile and good. For further particulars, enquire of EPHRAIM MILLS, or URIAH MILLS, on the premiſes.

CAME to the plantation where the ſubſcriber now liveth, about the firſt of this inſtant December, about eight miles from the head of Elk, and ſame diſtance from the head of North-Eaſt river, upon Little Elk, Cecil county, Maryland, A BAY MARE, with a ſmall ſtar in her face, and is a natural pacer, has neither brand nor ear mark perceivable; her age unknown. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‖ THOMAS MAFFETT.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber the 19th day of December, 1778, in Kent county, Maryland, near Newton, Cheſter, A Negroe Fellow, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſome of his fore teeth beat out by the kick of a horſe: Had on when he went away, a kerſey jacket and breeches dyed of a yellowiſh colour, a pair of buckſkin breeches, and ſome other thin clothes: name JACOB, but its probable he will change his name. He is a pert lively fellow. Whoever takes up and ſecures him, ſo as the owner may have him again, ſhall receive *Sixty Dollars Reward* if in this State, and if out of this State, *One Hundred Dollars Reward*, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‖ 3 w. CHARLOTTE GRIFFITH.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SARAH MAN, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to pay; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled and paid by PETER MAN, Adminiſtrator, living in Spring-Garden.

This day is publiſhed, and to be ſold, by FRANCIS BAILEY, *in Front-ſtreet, above Vine-ſtreet,*

THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE:

CONTAINING, amongſt a variety of pieces, The repreſentation and remonſtrance of Hard-money; The humble repreſentation and earneſt ſupplication of *James Rivington*, printer and bookſeller, of *New-York*; General *L--'s* letter to Miſs *F----s*, a young lady of this city, &c. &c. &c.

The price of the Magazine, for the firſt month, will be

I. To the adventitious purchaſer of a ſingle copy, *Three dollars.*

II. By the quantity of Twelve Copies, *Two and one half dollars.*

III. To the Subſcriber for a ſingle copy, on advancing twenty-four dollars, *Two dollars.*

The Publiſher will riſe or fall in the price of the Magazine with the prices of other articles and commodities in general.

The favours of the Ingenious, legibly written, and communicated poſt-free, will be gratefully received and inſerted.

*** The MAGAZINES may be had at AITKIN's and BELL's Book-ſtores.

ALL perſons who have any kind of buſineſs to tranſact with the Officers of the Pennſylvania Line, are hereby notified, that there will be a ready conveyance for their Letters, &c. by leaving them at Mr. Funk's, Inn-keeper in Second-ſtreet, or at Mr. Thomas Bradford's Book-ſtore, adjoining the Coffee-houſe, from whence they will be immediately forwarded to Camp by runners appointed for the purpoſe, who ſtart from Philadelphia every Thurſday morning.

A PERSON wants to purchaſe CONTINENTAL LOAN OFFICE CERTIFICATES, bearing intereſt payable in France, for which an advanced price will be given in current money. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

WANTED,

A PERSON who underſtands the PIPE-MAKING Buſineſs. Such a One may hear of good Encouragement, by applying to the Printers hereof.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1779.

PURSUANT to a requeſt ſignified to me by a number of the Proprietors of Indiana, "that I would call a Meeting of the Company to chuſe a Preſident and determine on matters of the greateſt importance to the Proprietors." I therefore hereby inform all perſons concerned, that they are requeſted to meet in this city, at the Indian Queen tavern, in Fourth-ſtreet, on the fifth day of April next, between the hours of three and five o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to take into conſideration ſuch matters as ſhall be propoſed.

‖ 14 w. THOMAS WHARTON, V. P.

NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe that have any demands whatever on Col. Iſaac Melcher, Barrack-Maſter General, that they exhibit their reſpective claims on or before the firſt of March next, with proper vouchers in ſupport thereof, that they may be adjuſted and paid.

By order of Colonel MELCHER,

Feb. 2, 1779. CORNELIUS BARNES.

To be SOLD by

JACOB NAGLEE,

In Second-ſtreet, within five doors of Vine-ſtreet,

ANNISEED Cordials, All-fours, Clove-water, Roſin by the Caſk, Spirits of Turpentine, clarified Turpentine, Turpentine Varniſh; alſo Vinegar by the barrel. ‡

January 25, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT Fifteen Hundred Buſhels of MALT, 80 Barrels of Ship BREAD, and 40 Barrels of Flour, Middling and Ship Stuff, for which half the Amount will be taken in the Emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778. Apply to the Subſcriber in Kent County, Maryland. ISAAC PERKINS. †

January 25, 1779.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Norriton, about the middle of December laſt, A ſtray treſpaſſing bay MARE, with a large white ſtar in her forehead, about 14 hands high, 14 or 15 years old. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. JONAS YOCUM. ‡

BOOKS publiſhed, and now ſelling,

Wholeſale and Retail, by

HALL & SELLERS,

At the New Printing-Office, oppoſite the Jerſey Market,

LAWS of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA, in one compleat Volume, neatly bound.

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS on CIVIL LIBERTY, and the WAR with AMERICA, by the celebrated Dr. *Price.*

WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, bound together or ſeparate.

DILWORTH's SPELLING-BOOK, bound and half-bound; alſo his SCHOOLMASTER's ASSISTANT.

THE NEW-ENGLAND PRIMER, &c. &c.

At ſame Place may be had,

Writing Paper, by the Ream or Quire; Parchment, by the Roll or ſingle Skin; Temple and Dutch Spectacles; Penknives of various Sorts; Knives and Forks for Gentlemen of the Army or Hunters; Black Lead Pencils and Pencil Caſes; Sealing Wax; and Blanks of all Kinds.

ALSO,

A few of DR. HILL's PATENTED MEDICINES.

Philadelphia, January 11, 1779.

THE SUBSCRIBER thinks it neceſſary, as he has been ſo long abſent from the city, to give this Public Notice to his Friends, former Cuſtomers, and the Public, that he has the

BREWING BUSINESS

carried on as uſual, at his Brewery, at the corner of Race and Fourth-ſtreets, where thoſe that are pleaſed to make trial of his BEER may be ſupplied with different ſorts. And any perſons giving in their names in time may be furniſhed in ſeaſon with PALE ALE, for bottling, of an extraordinary quality, either for ſale or family uſe.

¶ 4 w. FRANCIS WADE.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.